THE REGULAR MAIL LINE via STONING-THE REGULAR MAIL LINE via STONING— TON for SOSTON and PROVIDENCE—Inland Route— the shortest and most direct, carrying the Eastern Mail. The stemmer PLYMOUTH ROCK, Captain Joel Stone, and COMMODORE, Capt. D. B. Smaris, in connection with the STONINGTON and PROVIDENCE and SOSTON and PROVIDENCE and SOSTON and PROVIDENCE and SOSTON and PROVIDENCE RAILROADS, leaving New-York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 2 North River, first wharf above Eastery-pione, at 4 o'clock p. m., and Stonington at 5750 p. m., or on the arrival of the Mail Train which leaves Scatton at 110 p. m.

illo p. m. MEDODORE, from New-York, Monday, Wednesdey The COMMODORE, from New-York, Monday, Mednesdey and Friday, from Stomhaton, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The PLYMOUTH ROCK, from New-York, Tuesday, Thursday, and any and Saturday; from Stomhaton, Menday, Wednesday and

Printy.

Passengers proceed from Stonington per railroad to Provi
Gence and Bieston, in the Express Mail Train, reaching said

piace in advance of those by other routes, and in ample time

for all the early morning lines, connecting North and East.

Passengers that prefer it remain on board the steamer, enjoys

night's rest undisturbed, breakfast if desired, and leave Stoning

ton for the 7 are trains.

for it the 7 a. m. train.

Fare from Providence to Newport Fifty Cents.

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LEGGERY. CENTRAL RAILROAD of NEW-JERSEY-

CENTRAL RAILROAD of NEW-JEKSEY—
Cennecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackswanns and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh
Valley Railroad.
Fall ARRANGEMENY, commencing October 1, 1285.—
The above trains and at 5 p. m.
The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the NewJersey Railroad, which leave New-York from the foot of Courshandi-st., st. 74 and 12 m., and 4 and 5 p. m.

Fassengers for the Delaware, Lackswanns and Western Railroad will leave at 74 a. m. only. For Lehigh Valley Enilroad at
74 a. m. and 12 m. JOHN O. STERNS. Superintendent

UDSON RIVER RAILROAD.-From Dec UDSON RIVER RAHLROAD.—From Dec 29, 1858, the Trains will leave Chambers at Station as follows: Express Trains, 2 a.m. and 3:15 and 4:39 p. m.; Albany Mail Train at 11:15 a.m.; for Poughteepale, 6:45 a.m. and 12 m.; for Dobb's Ferry, at 3:40 p. m.; for Sing Sing, 6:39 p. m.; for Persektill, 5 p. m. The Poughteepale, Peckettill, Sing Sing and Dobb's Perry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 3ist-sta. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:05 and 10:20 a.m., and 3:15 and 5:35 p. m., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Stondays at 35 p. m.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILE(
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
For ALBANY and TROY. Fare \$2.
On and after MONDAY, Doc. 6, 1888, Trains will leave
st., New York, as follows:

10:00 a. m. Moll train for Athany
11:30 a. m. For White Flains.
2:30 p. m. For Williamsbridge.
3:00 p. m. For Williamsbridge.
4:00 p. m. For White Flains.
4:10 p. m. For White Flains.
4:10 p. m. For White Flains.
4:10 p. m. For Williamsbridge.
3:30 p. m. Williamsbridge.
3:30 p. m. Williamsbridge.
7:00 a. m. Williamsbridge.
7:00 a. m. Williamsbridge.
12:30 p. m. White Flains.
8:10 a. m. Williamsbridge.
12:30 p. m. White Flains.
8:10 a. m. Williamsbridge.
12:30 p. m. White Flains.
3:00 p. m. White Flains. NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILEOAD

JEW-JERSEY RAILROAD-For PHILA EW-JERSEY KAILKOAD-FOT FILLIAM

DELPHIA and the SOUTH and WEST, via JERSEY

GIFF, -Mail and Express lines leave New-York at 8 and 11

a. m. and 4 and 6 p. m.; fare 83. Through Thekets soid for Obsermant and the West, and for Baitimore, Washington in 8 a. m. and

be, and through bargages checked to Washington in 8 a. m. and

the trains. J. W. WOODBUFF, Assistant Superintendent,

No bagage will be received for any train unless delivered and

checked fifteen uniquities in advance of the time of leaving. NEW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD

Francisco Trib.et.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7, 8 a. m. (ex.); 12:45, 2:45, (ex.) 5:45 and 4:50 p. m. For Bridgeport, 7, 8 a. m. (ex.); 12:45, 3:45 (ex.) 5:45 and 4:50 p. m. For Bridgeport, 7 a. m.; 12:45, 8:45 (ex.) 5:45 and 4:30 p. m. For Millord, Bratford, Fafrield, Southport and Westport, 7 a. m.; 12:45, 3:45 and 4:30 p. m. For Norwalk, 7 a. m.; 12:45, 2:45, (ex.) 5:35 p. m. For Posten and Greenwich, 7 a. m.; 12:45, 5:45, 4:30, 5:30 p. m. For Esten and Greenwich, 7 a. m.; 12:45, 5:45, 4:30, 5:30 p. m. For Port Chester and intermediate Stations, 7 a. m.; 12:45, 2:45, 4:36, 4:30, 5:30 p. m.

For Port Chester and intermediate Schiols, I. S. 197, 1980, 5:30 p. m.

CONNECTING TRAINS.

For Boston, S. a. m. (ex.) 2:45 p. m. (ex.). For Providence via Hartford, S. a. m. (ex.) 2:45 p. m. (ex.). For Connectiont River Ealiroad to Montreal, S. a. m. (ex.). For Canal Railroad to Borthampton, S. a. m. (ex.) and 12:45 p. m. For New-Haven and New-London Railroad, S. a. m. and 2:45 p. m. For House-tonic Railroad, S. a. m. and 2:45 p. m. For House-tonic Railroad, S. a. m. and 2:45 p. m. For House-tonic Railroad, S. a. m. and 2:45 p. m. For House-tonic Railroad, S. a. m. For Naugatuck Railroad, S. a. m., 2:45 p. m.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7. a. m.; 3:45 p. m.

JAMES H. HOYT, Superintendent.

TAMES H. HOYT. Superintendent.

1859. —THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL.

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connecting direct at Philadelphia with through trains from Boton, New-York and all points east, and in the Union depot at
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New-Orleans, and all intermediate points in Ohlo, Indians, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Wiscoustin, Minesotis, Miscouri,
Kansas and Nebraska—thus furnishing facilities for the transportation of passengers unsurpassed for speed and comfort by
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Express and Fast Liners run through to Pittsburgh without

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DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE

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the saving of time, are advantages readily appreciated by shippers of freight and the traveling public.

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By this route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded
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from Philadelphia, New-York, Sonaceky, Indiana, Illinois, Whepoint on the railroads of Ohlo, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wheconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, by railroad direct.

The Pennsylvania Railroad also councets at Pittsburgh with attenuers by which goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohlo, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wiscourin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Elwers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with steamers to all ports on the North-Western Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers intrusting the transportation of their Preight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

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the RATES OF FREIGHT to any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad are at all times as invorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies.

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J. L. ELLIOTT, Agent

L. L. HOUPT, General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.

T. A. SOOTT, General Superintendent, Altoona. Pa.

Aledical.

32.-HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

dumns of THE TRIBUNE since Dec. I, 1858, have given REMEDIES, and the medical skill exhibited in their prepara-tion and administration. The remedy offered as a radical cure for all the diseases of women—which are met with in every family, and which afflict nine-tenths of all adult women-b proved itself fully equal to perform all that has ever been claimed for it. And why? Because the professional treatment is generally directed to the local derangement only, while that of the Graefenberg remedy is directed both to the local and the general symptoms; hence its remarkable curative effect.
Judging in this way of the local derangement from general
symptoms, which point out the difficulty with uncering certainty;
the medical advisers of the Graefenberg Company can detect the making an examination. The fact that ladies meet with the making an examination. The fact that ladies meet with the mitrageous and indeficate proposition from every physician, except from those connected with the Graefenberg Company, often induces them to suffer, and who can blame them, when they nduces them to suffer, and who can blame them, when they are asked to submit to treatment requiring a sacrifice of modesty, the purest and loveliest brilliant in female character. When we add to this that the Gracienberg Catholicon will care while the other remedies only torture without avail, we think we offer conclusive ressons for an immediate resort to the Graefen

THE GRAPPENDING MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON IS SOLD AT THE OFFICE OF THE GRAPPENBERG COMPANY, No. 30 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK, and by all Drugglata. Price \$1 50 per On the receipt of rix dellars by the Graefenberg Com

bottles shall be sent, and express charges paid to the end of the route from New York.

Address orders to JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D. Address orders to Sorty Gracienberg Company, No. 32 Park-row, New-York Nork.—The readers of THE TRIBUNE may rely with comp

desce upon the statements of the Graefenberg Company. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!!!-

For Diseases of the Bladder, Kidney, Gravel, Dropey, &c. HELMBOLD'S Extract of Bushu for Secret and Dedoate HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Nervous and Debilitated
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Nervous and Debilitated
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Loss of Memory, Loss
of Power, Direness of Viston, Difficulty of Ereathing, Weak
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for an distressing Alimenta
—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in Married Life or Early
Indiscretions, &c., and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and
whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they
have originated, and ro matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu, orice \$1 per bottle, dedv-

BELMBOLD'S Extract of Bucku, price #1 per bottle, dedw-pred to any address. Depot No. 52 Bouth 16th-st., Philadelphia, Fa. A. B. & D. SANDS & Co., Wakeles and Betall Agenta, Bo. 14) William-st., New-York. Solid via El Druzzista.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.—The original and D remains article! For purifying the blood. An unfailing remedy for Scrofuls, outnocous and billary disorders. The experience of sixteen years has fully established the high repulsation of this invariable medicine, its curative powers have been thoroughly tested in long standing and obstinate cases, with such invariable success as to end forth the most flattering commendation. notations from eminent physicians throughout the country, reported and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 co. st., New York.

Legal Notices.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is bereby given to all persons having claims against RUSSELL W. GLASIER, late of the City of New York, calker, deceased, to present the same with rouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at the office of Charles H. Glover, No. 37 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of Eptember, 1858.

PHEBE GLASIER, 224 lawsmF.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate A FURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL KELLEY, late of the City of New York, Stoker, deceased, to present the same, with wonchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Rogers & Woodman, No. 49 Williamst, in the City of New-York, on or before the ninth day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the Side day of September, 1856.

EMELINE RELLEY, Administratrix.

MOSES B. WENTWORTH, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL McCORMICK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the saint, with wonchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of James W. White, No. 51 Liberty-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 24th day of September, 1836.

JAMES MOORE, [Excentors, &c., of Mi-24 Iswemer JOHN F. CLARK, Schael McGormick, dec.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of It he County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons baying claims against the estate of HENRY H. BARCLAY, inte of the City of New-York, decessed, to present the same, with vauchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Ruth-erford & Embree, No. 51 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventeenth day of March next.—Dated New-

York, the ninth day of September, 1856.

WALTER C. BARCLAY, Administrator, &c. IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate
of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all
persons having claims against OTTO THEODORE DUISBERG,
late of Foint Levi, Canada, deceased, to present the same, with
roughers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 61 Wall-st.,
in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April
text.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of October, 1856.
CLARKSON N. FOTTER,
olf lawsm?
Administrator with the Will amnexed.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having sadims against LEWIS M. HANKINSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with yourhers thereef to the subscriber, at his store, No. 150 Greenwich street, in the City of New-York, on or before the sixth day of June next.—Dated New-York, the first day of December, 1859.

B3 lawsmirti

D3 law6mFri Adm., Will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persona having claims against J. H. HOBART HAWS, late of the City of New-York, Counsellor-at-Law, deceased, to present the same, with vomehers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of 130HN FOWLER, yr., esq., No. 31 Nassan at. (Bank of Commerce building), in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of January, 1859.

ja7 law6mFrt Executive.

Suppreme Court—County of Westchester.—Suppreme Courty—County of Westchester.—and MORGAN McCORD. Defendants.

SUPREME COURT—County of Westchester.—
ROBERT MCCORD, Pisitriff, against ABLEZER BAKER
and MORGAN MCCORD, Defendants—Someons for Relief(Gom. not ser.)—To the above-named defendants: You are
listed by summoned to answer the compleint of the Pishniff in
this action, which will be filed with the Clerk of the County of
Westchester, and to serve a copy of year answer on the subscriber, at his office, in Peckskill, in said county, within twenty
days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of
the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said
complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will spely to the Court
or the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 15, complaint as bereby required, the plaintiff will apply to the for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Janus 1859.

DAVID W. TRAVIS, Plaintiff's Attorn The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the County of Westhester, at White Plains. 22th day of January, 1859.

DAVID W. TRAVIS, fe law6wFr Plaintiff's Afford

MEMOIR OF COL BENJAMIN TALLMADGE. Prepared by Hissair, at the request of his Children. Svo. pp. 70. Thomas Holman.

The claims of filial affection are not only gratified by the publication of this volume, but an interesting addition is made to the authentic personal memorials of our revolutionary history. Col. Tallmadge was a native of Brookhaven, on Long Island, where he was born in 1754. After graduating at Yale College in 1773, he joined the Contipental Army in 1776, with a lieutenant's commission, and the appointment of adjutant to one of the Connecticut regiments. He was stationed in New-York in the month of June of that year, was in the battle of Flatbush in August, was promoted to the rank of Major in 1777, and took an active part in the varying fortunes of the war during that year. Major Tallmadge is well known for his connection with the affair of Andre, and has here given a full statement of his personal reminiscences of the capture and execution.

After this, I took my station again apon the line, in the County of Westchester. After marching, and counter-marching, skirmishing with the enemy, ca'ch-ing cow-boys, etc., late in the month of September, rig cow-boys, etc., late in the month of September, viz., on the evening of the 23d, I returned from below to the regiment, then near Northeastle. Soon after I halted, and disposed of my detachment. I was informed that a prisoner had been brought in that day by the name of John Anderson. On inquiry, I found that three men by the names of John Paulding, David Willer three men by the hallness of John I Island, and Isase Van Vert, who had passed below our erdinary military patrels, on the road from Tarrytown to Kingsbridge, had fallen in with this John Anderson, on his way to New-York. They took him aside for examination, and discovering sundry papers upon him, which he had corcealed in his boots, facey deter-mined to detain him as a prisoner, notwithstanding Anderson's offers of pecuniary satisfaction if they would permit him to proceed on his course. They de-termined to bring him up to the headquarters of our regiment, then on the advanced post of our army, and near Northeartle. This they effected on the foreacon of the 23d day of September, 1780, by delivering said Anderson to Lient. Col. John Jameson, of the 2d Regi ment Light Diagoens, then the commanding officer of said post, Col. Sneldon being at old Salem, under ar-

His Excellency Gen. Washington had made an appointment to meet the Count Rochambeau (who com-panded the French army then at Newcort, R. I...) at manded the French army then at Newcort, R. I.,) at Hastford, in Connecticut, about the 18th or 20th of September, and was on his return to the army at the time of Andersen's capture. When I reached Lieut. Col. Jameson's quarters, late in the evening of the 23d, and learned the circumstances of the capture of the prisener, I was very much surprised to find that he had been sent by Lieut. Col. Jameson to Arnold's headquarters at West Point, accompanied by a letter of intermedian respection his capture. At the same of inormation respecting his capture. At the same time he dispatched an express with the papers found on John Anceron, to next Gen. Washington, then on his way to West Point. I did not fall to state the glaring inconsistency of this conduct to Lieut.-Col. Jameson, in a private and most triendly manner. He appeared greatly spitated when I suggested to him a measure which I wished to adopt, offering to take the whole responsibility upon myself, and which he deemed too perilous to permit. I will not further discloss. I finally obtained his reluctant consent to have the pri oper brought back to our headquatters. When the order was about to be dispatched to the officer to

bring the prisoner back, strange as it may seem, Lieut-Col. Jameson would persua in his purpose of letting his letter go on to Gen. Arnold. The letter did go on, and the prisoner returned before the next mora-

As soon as I saw Anderson, and especially after I saw him walk (as he did almost constantly) across the floor, I became impressed with the belief that he had been bred to arms. I communicated my suspicion to Lieut. Col. Jameson, and requested him to notice his gait, especially when he turned on his heel to retrace his course across the room.

It was deemed best to remove the prisoner to Sa-lem, and I was to except him. I was constantly in the room with him, and he soon became very conversable. room with him, and he soon became very conversable and extremely interesting. It was very manifest that his agitation and anxiety were great. After dinner on the 24th, perhaps by three 6 clock, p. m., he asked to be favored with a pen, and ink, and paper, which I readily granted, and he wrote the letter to Gen. Washington, dated "Salem, 24th September, 1780," which is recorded in most of the histories of this eventful pender to the control of the contr ricd. In this letter he disclosed his true character to be "Mojor John Andre, Adjutant-General to the Brit-ish Army."

When I recived and read the letter (for he handed

When I received and read the letter (for he handed it to me as soon as he had written it), my agitation was extreme, and my emotions wholly indescrible. If the letter of information had not gone to Gen. Arnold, I should not have heritated for a mement in my purpose, but I knew it must reach him before I could possibly get to West Point.

The expression with the papers found in Major Andre's boots, did not interespt Gen. Washington on his return from Hartford, but pussed him on the road, and kept on to West Point. On the 25th, while at breakfast with two of Gen. Washington's Aids, who had actually arrived at his quarters, Arnold received the letter from Lieut. Col. Jameson. Knowing that the Commander is Chief would soon be there, he immediately ride down to his boat, and was rowed down mediately rode down to his boat, and was rowed down the North River to the British sloop of war Vaiture, which then lay in Tappau Bay, bea w King's Ferry. This was the same vessel that brought up Major Ander from New-York. Not long after Arnold's abrupt and sadden departure from his quarters, at Robinson's house, on the east side of the Hudson, opposite to West Point the express delivered the dispatches to West Point, the express delivered the dispatches to General Washington, who immediately repaired to Arnold's quarters. By this time the plot was all discovered, and the guilty traitor had escaped. I took on overed, and the guilty traiter had escaped. I took on Major Andre, under a strong escort of cavalry, to West Point, and the next day I proceeded down the Hudson to King's Ferry, and landed at Haverstraw, on the west side of the Hudson, where a large escort of cavalry had been sent from the main army at Tappan, with which I escorted the prisoner to Headquarters. After we arrived at Headquarters, I reported myself to Gen. Washington, who ordered a court, consisting of fourteen general officers, to sit and hear the case of Major Andre. On the 19th of September, the President of the Court (Gen. Greene) reported to the

President of the Court (Gen. Greene) reported to the Commander in Chief that they had come to the con-clusion, "That Major Anire, Adjutant-General to the British Army, ought to be considered as a spy from the enemy, and that, agreeably to the law and usage of nations, it is their opinion that he ought to suffer On the 30th of September, the Commander-in-Chief,

in general orders, approved of the aforesaid opinion, and ordered that the execution should take place, the

next day, at five o clock, p. m.
On the 1st of October, 1780, a vast concourse of peo-ple assembled to witness the solemn and affecting ple assembled to witness the solemn and affecting scene, when the execution was postponed in coassequence of a flag having arrived from the ecomy. Gen. Greene was appointed to meet Gen. Robertson at Dobb's Ferry; but as no satisfactory proposals were received from Gen. Robertson Gen. Greene returned to Headquarters and reported to Gen. Washington. The Commander in-Chief then ordered that the execution should take place on the 2d of October. Major Andre, baving received his regimentals from New-York, appeared in the complete uniform of a British officer, and, in truth, he was a most elegant and accomplished gentleman. After he was informed of his sentence, he gentleman. After he was informed of his sentence, he showed no signs of perturbed emotions, but wrote a most touching and finished letter to Gen. Washington. most touching and finished letter to Gen. Washington, requesting that the mode of his death might be adapted to the feelings of a man of honor. The universal usage of nations having affixed to the crime of a spy, death by the gibbet, his request could not be granted. As I was with him most of the time from his capture, and walked with him as he went to the place of execution, I have discovered any expedition of fear respecting his I never discovered any emotions of fear respecting his future destiny before I reached Tappan, nor of emo-tion when his sentence was made known to him. When he came within sight of the gibbet, he appeared to b he came within sight of the globet, he appeared to be startled, and inquired with some emotion whether he was not to be shot. Being informed that the mode first appointed for his death could not consistently be altered, he exclaimed, "How hard is my fate" but immediately added, "it will soon be over." I then shock bands with him under the gallows and retired.

Major Andre was executed in his military uniform, in which, I think, he was laid in his softin, but before he was interred, I feel satisfied that his servant took

off his cost, and perhaps other outer garments.

If it comported with the plan of these memorated, and I could trust my feelings, I might enlarge greatly in sneedotes relating to this momentum event in our Revolutionary war, and especially those which relate to this most accomplished young man. Some things relating to the detention of Andre, after he had been sent on to Gen. Arnold, are purposely omitted, and some confidential communications which took place, of a more private nature, serve rather to mark the in-genious character of the man, than to require being noticed at this time. I will, however, remark, that for the few days of intimate intercourse I had with him, which was from the time of his being brought back to our headquarters to the day of his execution, I became so deeply attached to Major Andre, that I can remember no instance where my affections were so fully absorbed in any man. When I saw him swinging under the gibbet, it seemed for a time as if I could not support it. All the spectators seemed to be over whelmed by the affecting spectacle, and many were suffused in tears. There did not appear to be one hardened or indifferent spectator in all the multitude.

Major Tallmadge continued in the Army until the cessation of hostilities in 1783, and was present at the leave-taking of Gen. Washington with his officers. We quote his account of the often described

The time now drew near when the Commander in The time now drew near when the Commander-in-Chief intended to leave this part of the cauntry for his beloved retreet it Mount Vernon. On Tuesday, the 4th of December, it was made known to the officers then in New-York, that Gen. Washington intended to commerce his journey on that day. At 12 o clock the officers repaired to Francis's Tavern, in Pearl street, where Gen. Washington had appointed to meet them, and to take his final leave of them. We had been assembled but a few moments when his Excellency entered the room. His emotion, too strong to be concealed, seemed to be recuprocated by every officer present. After partaking of a slight refreshment, in almost breathless eitence, the General filled his glass with wine, and turning to the officers, he said: "With almost breathless silence, the General fined his glass with wine, and turning to the officers, he said: "With a heart full of love and gratificide, I now take leave of you. I most devently wish that your latter days may be as prosperous and happy as your former ones have been glorious and honorable."

After the officers had taken a glass of wine, Gen. Washington said: "I cannot come to each of you, but shail feel obliged if each of you will come and take me by the hand."

by the hand."

Gen. Knex being nearest to him, turned to the Commander in Chief, who, suffused in tears, was incapable of utterance, but grasped his hand, when taey embraced ach other in silence. In the same affectionate manner, every officer in the room marched up to, kissed, and parted with his General in-Chief. Such a seene of sorrow and weeping I had never before wit-nessed, and hope I may never be called upon to wit-ness again. It was indeed too affecting to be of long continuance—for tears of deep sensibility filled every eye—and the heart seemed so full, that it was ready to borst from its wonted abode. Not a word was uttered to break the solemn silence that prevailed, or to inter-rupt the tenderness of the interesting scone. The rempe though; that we were then about to part from the man who had conducted us through a long and bloody war, and under whose conduct the glory and independence of our country had been achieved, and that we should see his face no more in this world, seemed to be utterly insupportable. But the time of separation had come, and waving his hand to his griceing children around him, he left the room, and passing through a corps of light infantry who were paraded to receive him, he walked silently on to Whitehall, where a barge was in waiting. We all followed in mournful silence to the wharf, where a prodigious crowd had assembled o witness the departure of the man who, under God, ad been the great sgent in establishing the glory and dependence of these United States. As soon as he was seated, the barge put off into the river, and when out in the stream, our great and beloved General saved his last, and bade as a ellent adien.

We paid hum the same affectionate compliment, and

the pain and the same anectionate companient, and the returned to the same hotel whence Gen. Wash-ington had so recently departed. Thus closed one of the most interesting and affecting scenes that I ever witnessed a scene so fraught with feeling, that it seemed for a time as if it never could be erased from vivid and constant reflection. But, such is the wise constitution of human nature, that other objects and persuits occupy the mind and engross the attention, or

life would become a burden too heavy to bear.

In a few days, all the officers who had arsembled at New-York to participate in the foregoing heart-rending scene, departed to their several places of abode, to commence anew their avocations for life. After the close of the Revolution, Col. Tall-

his career was long and honorable, and in 1835 he died at the venerable age of 81 years.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board met yesterday afternoon. President McSernon in the Chair.

A communication was received from the Mayor on the subject of the bills that have lately been untroduced into the Legislature relative to the construction of various railroads in the city. He considered the passage of bills of the kind, without the consent or request of the Communon Conneil as extremely obpassage of bills of the kind, without the coaseal or request of the Common Council, as extremely ob-jectionable, because they effect local interests, and confer valuable privileges without an opportunity for competition. He thought the Common Council can be better judges of the expediency and desirability of such roads than the Legi-lature can be. He thought such roads than the Legislature can be. He thought the right of constructing and running city railloads should be advertised and sold at auction, in the same manner that the ferry grants are now disposed of. The grants now before the Legislature are valuable ones, and if sold at auction would yield a large revenue to the city. His Honor thinks that if the contract of the ferries, the frunchise thereof, are watched with such just eare by the city authorities, the city railroads should receive the same care and regulation. The Mayor suggests that the Board instruct the Counsel to the Corporation to prepare a memorial to the Legelsture, respectfully protesting in behalf of the manicipal authorities of this city against the passage of any laws authorizing grants for the construction of railroads through any of the affects or avenues of the city un-less the Common Council shall first ask for the pas-sage of such laws.

Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Another communication was received from the Mayor, vetoing the resolutions of the Common Council calling on the Counsel to the Corporation to prepare a memorial to the Legislature for each an amendment to the charter as shall give the members of the Common Council a certain fixed salary. This paper was read and laid on the table.

A message vetoing the resolution to fit up the Con-

troller's office without contract, was also received from the M-yor. His Hotor objects to such work as illegal, until the tax levy shall have been passed. Laid

on the table.

The Exempt Engine Company petitioned for five hundred feet of canvas and India-rubber hose to use with their steam fire engine, the ordinary hose not being strong enough to contain the volume of water which is forced tarongh with great power by the steam machine. Referred to the Fire Department Committee.

Committee.

A petition was received from Hose Company No. 39 for a new carriage. Referred to Committee on Fire

for a new carriage. Referred to Committee on First of Department.

A proposition was received from William Frost of No. 601 Broadway, to groove the Russ pavement with a machine of his invention. He proposes to groove each block in the following manner: One groove running through the center of each stone 1½ inches wide and of the same depth, and a second groove between the stones of the same width and depth, traversing from curbstone to curbstone. He proposes to do this work for one dollar the source value. Referred to

from curbstone to curbstone. He proposes to do this work for one dollar the square yard. Referred to Committee on Streets.

Mr. Seagers's submitted a resolution directing the Croton Aqueduct Board to advertise for proposals for paving Broadway, from Fiftieth to Seventieth streets, with the Belgian pavement, and submit the award of contract to the Common Council for confirmation. Referred to the Committee on Roads.

Mr. Boole offered a resolution that the City Inspector advertise for proposals for cleaning the streets, in accordance with former specifications. The resolution was adopted.

resolution was adopted.

A resolution from the Board of Councilmen, sppropriating \$2,000 to celebrate Washington's Birthday, was lost for want of a constitutional vote; the vote

being 7 to 6.

The Committee on Roads reported in favor of hav-

The Committee on Roads reported in favor of having Ninetieth street, from Avenue A to Second avenue, opened. Also in favor of having Forty-sixth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, pavea with Belgian pavement. Also in favor of regulating and grading Seventy-eighth street, from the First to the Third avenue. All these reports were laid over.

An amendment was offered by Ald. Beautry to a report of the Fire Department in favor of building a new carriage for Hose Company No. 2, providing that the carriage be so constructed as to carry 750 feet (15 lengths) of bose. A long debate here followed on the subject, and the amendment was finally adopted. The question was then taken on the adoption of the report.

subject, and the amendment was many adopted. The question was then taken on the adoption of the report, when it was adopted by 10 to 8.

A report was presented in favor of giving Hose Company No. 21 a new carriage. Mr. BRADLEY offered the same amendments as to the former report, and the cebate was resumed, but the amendment was carried by a vote of 10 to 3. The report was then adopted by the same vote.

carried by a vote of 10 to 3. The report was then adopted by the same vote.

The tax levy came up, and Mr. Pzcz moved to appoint a Committee of Conference to confer with a similar Committee from the other Board, to consider the amendments that have been made. Mr. Brand moved to amend by laying on the table and printing.

Mr. Anax scaled for the reading of the amendment, but it was moved to suspend the further reading and make it the special order for the next meeting. Carried. Adopting CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Chamber of Commerce met yesterday, the President, Mr. Persania Pener, in the chair.

Mr. Brower moved a suspension of the rules to propose a change in the by-laws, so as te allow new members to be voted for viva voce, instead of by ballot, unless an objection was made.

Mr. J. DEFENSTER OGDEN objected to the proposed change. He thought they had better hold to their old plan of balloting. He thought there might be some delicacy in making an objection to any

Mr. DARIEL DUER moved to lay the amendment table, but the motion was lost

Mr. Charles H. Marshall moved to amend the amendment by making it read that new members shall be voted for viva voce, unless a ballot is called or. Not carried.
Mr. Southworth suggested that it lay over for a

month. After some further discussion, it was decided that the question lay upon the table till the next meet-ing of the Board. The following gentlemen were then elected members

The following gentlemen were than the control of the Board: Messrs. Edward G. Howe, William H. Merrill, Cornelius S. Johnson, J. S. Brown, James B. Johnson, James M. McKean, William B. Hall, Adrian Dovale, Elliot Cowdin, W. B. Barber, E. Coldin Murray, Thomas S. Whitman.

Mr. Stuart Brown was nominated by the President of the Computing of Arbitration, and as a member of the Committee of Arbitration, and

as a nember of the Committee of Arbitraton, and unanimously elected.

Mr. Callen Barstow, from the Committee on Usury Laws stated that as the subject was so well understood they had not deemed it necessary to make a written report. He presented a memorial to the Legislature, setting forth the disadvantages of our present Usury laws, and readimning the substance of the context withings and saking for a consideration of this

present Usury laws, and readirming the substance of former petitions, and asking for a consideration of this important subject, and carnestly praying for their latire repeal or essential modification.

Mr. J. Depreseres Coden said that they could ally home for a modification. y hope for a modification of these laws, and he ught that wee all they ought to ask for, if they ex-

pected to succeed. The advocates of this measure admit that they only expect to obtain a modification o the laws.
On motion the memorial was adopted and ordered to

On motion the memorial was adopted and ordered to be transmitted to the Legisla ure.

Mr. F. Mayny unde a verbal report from a Committee on the Observatory, which had been in existence some two years. A memorial had been presented to the Common Council in regard to an Observatory at the Battery, but from various causes the matter had been suffered to drop. He thought, as there was a plan to erect an Observatory in the Control Park, the question should again be brought before the Chamber. It was thought by some that the Observatory at the Park would answer the purposes of the mechants and others. To test the sense of the Chamber.

Mr. Magny offered the following resolution:

Mr. Makiny offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of nine be appointed to investig
gate the question: and resolved that they be authorized, if they
think it expedient, to nominate Trustees, to be confirmed by the
Chamber, to draft an set of incorporation moder the general law,
to be submitted to this Chamber for approval; and also, if they
think it desirable, to open books for subscription, not to exceed
\$450,000, for the purpose of resulting an observatory; upon condition that they count from the Common Council a lease of a subable site on the Battery at a nominal rest.

Mr. Davin Goden said that the Corporation had
to right to grant a lease for anything that would obstruct the view of property holders on State street or
elsewhere.

Mr. CHAS. H. MARSHALL was very much in favor

of an observatory for the benefit of the merchants and others interested. All vessels now are dependent upon chronometers in the navigation, and an observatory is needed to correct those instruments as well as for other purposes. He was in favor of an observatory on the Battery.

On motion, the resolution was adopted and the following gentle nen named as the Committee: M. Manry, L. Bierwirth, R. L. Taylor, A. A. Low, Chas. H. Marshall, F. M. French, R. Phelps, F. Dehon, A. Norrie.

Mr. PROSPER M. WETMORE, after some prefatory

remarks concerning the necessity of increasing the membership, and the recourses of the Chamber, pre-sented the following resolution: madge devoted himself to commercial pursuits;

and to urge the importance of the Chamber to the commercial interests of the city; and as plan and objects have not been presented for the consideration of the merchants of the city, a tircular be prepared by the same Committee, making known its claims as an institution for the merchant's benefit, and of interest to the business community generally.

Mr. Mongan asked that the Committee on Revenue

Lawr be discharged.

The question was laid on the table for a week.

Mr. Moscan then tendered his resignation as a member of that Committee.

On motion the subject of a revision of the by-laws was referred to the Executive Committee of the

The Chamber adjourned.

CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS. The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park eld their regular semi-monthly meeting yesterday at

l o clock.

The Executive Committee reported the amount of liabilities of the Board up to Jan. 1, 1859.

A report from the Architect-in-Chief, in regard to the skating-petid, stating that it had been found recessary to withdraw the police force from their ordinary routine of duties and to concentrate the greater that force ment he nout, also that two of the

cersary to withdraw the police force from their ordinary routine of duties and to concentrate the greater part of the force upon the pond; also, that two of the officers had been dismissed for neglect of duty.

Experience already shows, "says the report, "that a great body of the people of the city is so unaccustomed to attach value to that class of objects on which the beauty of a park chiefly depends, and is so unaccustomed to restaint upon its actions when roving in the subarbs of the town, that the task of instructing it in the proper use of a park will be one of the most important and most difficult duties of the foard. A single instance from the experience of the last week will exemplify this. A private carriage containing a gentleman and ladies was observed driving inrough the narrow value of the firstled ground north of the pond, the wheels often running upon the borders and putting the trees and shrubbary recently p anted in much peril. A policeman instead for emoratrate with the gen leman, who replied apartly, that the park belonged to the public, and be should drive where he pleased in it, at the same time threatening to obtain the dismissal of the policeman if he continued to stand in his way. A large majority of the arrests made in the park are of persons who, through almorates or habitual carelay that forbidding thirty to trees and shrubs. Persons who have cut or broken shrubs will scarcely ever believe that an officer has not exceeded his day in arresting them until prought before the magnitures. I have been frequently sent for, in the confident supposition that I would represe an officer for arresting a man for needy cutting a common brush, or pulling up a root of sassafras.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Board consider it of the first importance that strict soliety, good manners, punctuality and exactions in execution of orders, nestures and uniform—the uniform—the uniform—the belong the proposed ride around the new reservoir and the system of wash the re

The Architect-in-chief also submitted a report regarding the proposed ride around the new reservoir and the system of water distribution throughout the Park. Also, favorably in reference to a communication of certain citizens requesting the concurrence of the Board in application for a change of grades of the Eighth avenue. Eighth avenue. A proposed modification of the plan by widening the

drives was referred to a Special Committee, to report at the next meeting as to its expediency.

The Board then disposed of a variety of unfinished runtine business and adjourned.

REMOVAL OF WASHINGTON MARKET. The Councilmen's Committee on Markets—Messrs.
McCarty, Buiteel and Townsend—met yesterday, to
consider the propriety of removing Washington Market to a more favorable spot somewhere on the North
River, and of withdrawing the privilege to keep mar-

River, and of withdrawing the privilege to keep market sheds along the sidewalk.

Mr. ASHMAN, who had a stand at Fulton Market, stated to the Committee that in 1848 the Common Council put up sheds along South street, for the purpose of biting them. He paid a dollar a week for the privilege, and thought they were not a nuisance.

Mr. Hicks, also, thought the stands were not a nuisance. The Board of Councilmen had made repairs in these sheds not very long since.

Mr. BULTELL said the trouble in regard to the sheds was that they observed the light in the basement.

was that they obstructed the light in the basement, where a very high rent was paid. Jas. McELARNEY also had a shed at Fulton Market, and paid \$3 rent weekly. No light was obstructed except at the corners of the Market, on Vesey and

except at the corners of the Market, on Vesey and Folton streets, he thought.

Mr. Timpson, who has a butcher's shed at Washington Market, said that they had received permission from Mr. Sturtevant, some nine years ago, to do business around the market if they erected their own sheds. They had so erected sheds; and besides, they have paid \$3 a week rent for several years, and he thought the space left was sufficient for ladies, even with hoops. It was necessary to have more or less obstructions at a market-place for a large city.

Mr. Edmund Yenni, attorney [for Mr. David Pearsall, who has a large refreshment saloon in Fulton Market, for which he pays \$1,350 rent per annum, said there were two refreshmentsheds within nine feet of his door, which pay only \$1 a week. He thought this very unjust.

Mr. BULYER thought the Committee had better

Mr. Belletet thought the Committee and better inspect all the markets generally, which was agreed to. With regard to the removal of Washington Market, Mr. Trayson thought the city had betterfinish Tomp-kins Market and the City Hall first. Washington Market was in a central place in regard to all the rallroad lines across the river, and there was no proper site anywhere that could be obtained, unless it were the City Hall Park. Meat is known to absorb gas the City Hall Park. Meat is known to absorb gas very readily, and the spot proposed at the foot of Sixteenth street, between the gas reservoirs, might cause a universal explosion among carniverous people. The question of removing this market had been regularly talked about every year for six or eight years, and he thought it was all a humbug.

Mr. McCarty wished to hear from those in favor of removing the market, and said that none had yet appeared. As none appeared, the Committee then adjourned until further notice.

PRISON ASSOCIATION.

The Executive Committee of the above Association held their regular monthly meeting on Tuesday evening, at the residence of Dr. Jno. H. Griscom.

The Treasurer's report thankfully scknowledged the receipt of the following sums, contributed to their feetings that the state of the contributed to their feetings.

Number of persons visited in our City Prisons nearly.
Complaints carefully and impartially examined.
Complaints discontinued and abandoned on their advice.
Persons discharged from custody on their recommendations
Discharged convicts, from our various Prisons, aided with

Discharged persons supplied with work.

Donations and subscriptions of money will be thankfully acknowledged by the Treasurer, Henry Acokley, esq., No. 6t Wall street. Parcels of clothing new or old, hats, caps, boots, shoes, shirts, overalls, and anything or everything that will warm the body and cheer the heart of these desolate and unfortunate acceptance will be critically assisted for their nearly services. applicants, will be gratefully received for their use by the Agent, Abraham Beal, at the Office of the Asso-ciation, No. 15 Centre street, one door from Chambers

TRE ITALIAN QUESTION.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Pribune. Siz: More than once did you kindly receive my

street.

mmunications to your journal when I was in America. I now beg you to grant a place in your columns to the following declaration. Yours faithfully. FILOPANTI. To the Italians of the Republican party.

BRETHREN: A man, whom we highly and deservedly respect, Joseph Mazzini, has expressed his opinion that we shall take no part in the war which

opinion that we shall take no part in the war which appears to be impending on Austria, being initiated by a monarchical party. I believe him to be mistaken. Ten years ago I moved the decree on which the Roman Republic was founded, and I am and will ever be steadfast to the political principles herein embodied; but I am not so blind as not to see the impossibility of having an Itshan Republic in 1859; and am well aware of the fact that Italy, united under an Italian and constitutional King, is preferable to Italy divided among many deepots, both native and foreign.

An irrestable deating wills it that one day she shall be both united and republican. Let us keep our fath and our conduct unspotted, in order to hasten the fulfillment of that deaticy. Let us reject honors and emissions and emissions and emissions are sent to the steady.

filment of that destiny. Let us reject honors and emfillment of that destiny. Let us reject honors and employment, if they are ever offered to us, from any monarchical government; but, in the mean time, let us set as good childens, by assisting our Italian brethren, even of the Constitutional party, in driving the foreign oppressor from the sacred soil of our country. This result being once obtained, we shall put down our arms, and vote according to our own opinion. If it be the opinion of the whole nation's majority, it will triumph; if not, it will be alike necessary and dutiful to resuled their wishes.

respect their wishes.

Greetings and brotherhood.

London Jan. 12, 1859. FIGOPANTI.

G. W. Johnson is our Agent in Bridgeton, N. J., for the Sala of The Tanaune, and will serve our friends with our Daily Semi-Weekly and Weekly Editions. H. E. CHURCH, at the Book Small inside the Post-Office, CINCINATI, AM THE TRIBUTE for sale.

PERSONAL.

-After Mr. Prescott had finished his first great work, so little was he inspired with a fervid ambition, or anything like an inordinate desire for distinction, that he said to his father that he had had the gratific tion of writing the work, and that he sho it on his shelf, and leave it for those who should come after him. He was dissuaded from so doing, and was encouraged to give it the world by his father.

-Sepator Stow and wife are at the Clifton Springs Water Cure. His nervous system is very much shat tered, by reason of his rot having slept much for some two months. It is doubtful if he resumes his seat in the Senate before March.

-Madame Mario and husband, not deterred by Kossuth's ill-reception among the slaveholders and their tools, have gone to Washington, and are at the National. -Mr. Prescott's mother once showed his room to

the Rev. Mr. Frothingham, and said to him: "This is " where William was shut up for so many months in utter darkness. In all that trying season, when so much had to be endured, and our hearts were ready to fail us for fear, I never in a single instance groped my way across the apartment to take my place a: his side, that he did not salute me with some hearty expression of good cheer. Not in a single instance. As if we were the patients and it was his place to comfort us." No word of complaint throughout all that dismal period, no sigh of impatience or regret. He was not content even with the perfect silence of an urrepining will. But he must sing in that imprisonment and night. Was this not a representative ex--Ex-President Fillmore is at the Delevan House,

in Albany. The Statesman says that he has entirely recovered the use of his eyes, and that there are no traces of the severe attack which last Summer so far impaired his sight as to make it necessary for him to forego reading, even the current news and goseip of -We are sorry to learn from The Cleveland Herald

that Judge McLean's health is evidently again giving way. On his return to the capital he was for a few days enabled to vigorously prosecute his duties, but by last accounts he was not able to attend the sittings of the Supreme Court, and it was said he would soon return to Cinciprati. The Herald adds that Washington gossip has selected Judge Bartley as the successo of Mr. McLean. -The library of Col. Benton is to be sold at public

acction on Tuesday next, by order of the executor. -A challenge to skate was given by Miss --- of

Salem, a Di Vernon young lady, who saucily gave out that if any of the male gender could catch her, she would forfeit a kiss. The Boston Herald says that an athletic negro hearing of the challenge gave chase, and soon his arm encircled her waist. Her brother, however, averted the impending smack by presenting the fellow with a \$5 bill-telling him to "slide." The African started on a "bender" with the funds, remarking audibly that he "would'nt give \$5 to kiss any wite gal libin." -Gov. Banks, the Hon. Francis P. Blair, Ralph

Waldo Emerson, Judge Russell, and other eminent gentlemen, sailed on a cruise down Boston bay on the 31st ult., on board the yacht Whisper. After visiting the forts, they praceeded to Cohasset for a view of the wreck of the ship Roebuck, which lies on the rocks dismantled.

-A photograph of Bob Butt, the colored sexton of Portsmouth, Va., has been issued in Philadelphia, and is for sale. Another slave, a Norfolk negro, named John Jones, is urging his claims to assistance to enable him to purchase his freedom, for devoted services as an undertaker during the yellow fever panic in the last named city.

-Mr. Prescott was a firm Republican in his politics. The Evening Post says that he voted for Fremont, and did as much as his quiet, unobtrusive nature would permit, to induce his friends to do the same. He did not fail to express his regret that his old friend and neighbor, Mr. William Appleton, should have accepted the pomination for Congress of the Slavery-Extension Whigs and Democrats; and he assured his friends that, however great his personal attachment for Mr. Appleton, he could not, under the circumstances, vote for him.

"To Mr. Prescott's honor, be it said, he was always "To Mr. Prescott's honor, be it said, he was a'ways, ander all circumstances, a true and sympathizing triend of Charles Sumner, never yielding to the narrow and vindictive prejudices which at one time prevailed in Boston against every man who, in politics, esponsed the Anti-Slavery side. When in the Antaum of 1856, on the return of the disabled Senator to Boston, he was received by the citizens and escorted to the State-House to be publicly welcomed by the Governor in the name of Massachusetts, Prescott was one of the first to call upon and to greet him; and, is writof the first to call upon and to greet him; and, in writ-ing at the time to a friend, he expressed his that he had himself returned to town only a few hours before the Senator, as he should otherwise have placed in front of his house on Beaver street, before which the cavalcade was to pass, this device:

" '24th May, 1856. "Then I, and you, ant all of us fell down, While bloody treason flourished over us."

POLITICAL.

-The whip is cracking loud over the shoulders of the Pennsylvania Democrats. The slave-drivers at Washington, speaking through their agent, the editor of The States, gives the Keystone brethren to understand that their natural craving for a Tariff will be

lashed right out of them. That paper says: lashed right out of them. That paper says:

"Our associates in the Keystore State have already been indulged to the utmost limit of forbearance. They have been tolerated for years in the open profession of hereay. We permitted them to sacrifice Dallas for his intrepid fidelity to the principles of the party, and we allowed them to promote Buchanan because of his non-conformity to a cardinal point of Democratic doctrine. These things have been done for the proxetionist Democracy of Pennsylvania, and yet they have the audacity to exact a still further compromise of principle. The demand is insufferable. Protection is another form of Abolitionism; and, rather than be responsible for its imposition, the representatives of the slaveholding States would surrender the control of the Government."

-The impression prevails in Washington that the Hon. Wilson McCandless will be appointed United States Judge for the Western District of Pennsylvania, vice Irwin, resigned.

-The new apportoinment proposed by the Democrats in the Illinois Legislature is made expressly to perpetuate the ascendency of that party in their State. It gives 38 members to the House of Representatives from a territory which polled 113,000 votes at the late election, and 37 members only to the remainder of the State, which cast 140,000 votes. La Salle County, according to this apportionment, which polled 7,750 votes at the late election, is only entitled to one representative, while Richland and Jasper, which polled only 2,323 votes, are allowed one Representative. At the same time Madison Country, which polled but 1,280 votes, is allowed two Representatives. It is altogether more iniquitous than the old apports

-It is said that Senator Douglas of Illinois expended ver \$100,000 to secure his reelection to the Senate.

-The chances of the Tariff are shadowed by the Washington correspondent of yesterday's Times thus:

Washington correspondent of yesterday's Times thus:

"It is now positively stated, on the authority of the President, that Secretary Cobb is preparing a communication to Congress, recommending a revision of the Tariff. Few, however, seem to feel any confidence that the Secretary will yield thus far, as it would no doubt bring upon his heal atonce the anathemas of the South, whose support hitherto has saved him from removal. Senator Slidell says he would be content to take the Tariff of 1846 temporarily, and the indications are that a bill reviving it can pass the Senate. It is not satisfactory, however, to Pennsylvaria.

The United States Guzette well says of this question of Protection that "it is simply a struggle between a wealthy aristocracy, calling itself 'Democracy,' which desires to have black servants to work at low wages, and the white workingmen of the country, "who desire to improve their social and physical con-dition by increasing the remuneration of labor.